

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF GOBIESOX (GOBIESOX RHES-
SODON) FROM SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.**

By **ROSA SMITH.**

Allied to *Gobiesox reticulatus* Girard.

Form essentially like that of *G. reticulatus*, and, as in that species, the snout bluntly and evenly curved. The greatest height of the body is across the pectoral fins, and the width is also greatest between those fins. Head broader than body but less deep. Cleft of the mouth extending to the anterior rim of the orbit. Lips thickish as in *G. reticulatus*. The anterior incisors of the lower jaw are less declined than those of *G. reticulatus*, nearer vertical than horizontal, each of them tricuspid at tip, the central cusp largest; about eight incisors on the mandible. Teeth of the upper jaw conical, in an irregular series of seven to nine, the alternate four or five being larger than the other three. Gill-membranes free from the isthmus. Opercular spine sharp.

Sucking disk entirely similar in form and structure to the other species, its tips extending nearly as far as do the free tips of the pectorals.

The distance from vent to base of the caudal fin is contained in the distance from vent to tip of snout slightly more than one and a half times ($2\frac{1}{2}$ in *G. reticulatus*).

Length of head contained two and three-fourth times in total length to base of caudal as in *G. reticulatus*; the tail proportionally longer than in *G. reticulatus*, although the vertical fins have fewer rays; in both the dorsal fin is a little longer than the anal, having its origin in advance of the anal and terminating opposite it. The caudal fin is rounded and of a yellowish-white color, generally with few punctulations and these at its base. Dorsal rays 11; anal 10.

Slate color rarely nearly plain, usually with rather broad, distinct, slightly mottled with paler yellowish bands across the dorsal region; the first a distinct band through the eyes, the second much broader and situated at the posterior margin of pectorals; a roundish spot of same color may be seen on each side at the base of the dorsal fin; these spots, when viewed from above, form a third light band, its distance from the second band equalling that between the orbital band and the second or central one. A dark bar at base of caudal. Underneath yellowish, with dark punctulations on the lower jaw and the belly, fine punctulations on the light bands, on dorsal and pectoral fins and base of caudal.

This species is known to me by about fifty examples collected by Mr. Mr. Charles R. Orcutt, and found adhering to stones in company with *Typhlogobius californiensis** at Point Loma. It differs from *G. reticula-*

* *Typhlogobius californiensis* Steindachner, Ichthyol. Beiträge VIII, Sitzgber. Wien. Akad. 1879, 142 = *Othonops eos* m. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1881, 19.

tus in the fewer rays in dorsal and anal and in the tricuspid teeth. The usual color is also different.

The type specimens have been presented to the National Museum, and they are numbered 28,396 on the Museum Register. The largest measured $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Table of Measurements.

Locality.....San Diego, Cal.				
Dimensions.	<i>G. rhessodon.</i>		<i>G. reticulatus.</i>	
	Inches and 100ths.	100ths of length.	Inches and 100ths.	100ths of length.
Extreme length.....	1.40	.....	2.50	.....
Length to base of caudal fin.....	1.20	.....	2.05	.....
Body:				
Greatest height.....		20		19
Greatest width.....		27		25
Least height of tail.....		8		9
Length of caudal peduncle.....		9		4
Head:				
Greatest length.....		37		38
Greatest width.....		33		32
Width of interorbital area.....		13		15
Length of snout.....		11		12
Diameter of orbit.....		3		6
Dorsal:				
Distance from snout.....		65		65
Length of base.....		33		35
Anal:				
Distance from snout.....		68		70
Length of base.....		26		28
Caudal:				
Length of middle rays.....		18		22.5
Pectoral:				
Distance from snout.....		38		39
Length.....		14		13
Anterior margin of ventral disk:				
Distance from snout.....		20		18
Length.....		29		34.5
Dorsal.....	11	.....	13	.....
Anal.....	10	.....	13	.....

SAN DIEGO, CAL., January 15, 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF COTTIDÆ.

By W. N. LOCKINGTON.

Chitonotus gen. nov.

Allied to *Artedius* Girard.

Anal papilla of males excessively developed, and terminating in a narrower crescentic portion, from which springs a long tubular filament. First dorsal incompletely divided into two portions, the anterior the shorter. Lateral line armed with a series of keeled scales, toothed on keel and on hinder margin. Entire upper portion of body, save a narrow area along the base of the dorsal fin, covered with small strongly ctenoid scales. Other characters as in *Artedius*. Type *Chitonotus megacephalus* Lockington.

This genus is instituted for the reception of *Artedius pugettensis* Steindachner (Ichthyol. Beiträge V. 133) and of the species here described.